





## The distinctive devices which give the "Pianola" Piano its supremacy

Long specialised manufacture of the "Pianola" has given it a soundness of construction found in no other piano. The "Pianola" is a piano that gives the pick of the most perfect expression devices ever invented. Unless the instrument you buy possesses the following exclusive devices you have a piano inferior to the genuine "Pianola" Piano.



- (A) The Automatic Sustaining Pedal operates the sustaining pedal at the proper time.
- (B) The Thermo-act enables the performer to accentuate the melody over and above the accompaniment.
- (C) The Metronome is the exclusive device of the "Pianola" Piano that enables the performer to play with all the expression of a skilled musician.
- (D) The Soft Pedal Lever (or half blow) makes the most delicate effects possible, particularly when the soft and sustaining pedals are used together.
- (E) The Loud (or Sustaining) Pedal Lever may be used to obtain a sustained ringing tone independently of the automatic sustaining pedal.
- (F) The Graduated Accompaniment enables the performer to produce either the treble or bass portion of the accompaniment at will.
- (G) The Tempo Lever controls the Metronome device and accelerates or retards the tempo as required.
- (H) The Silent Lever enables the performer to pass over any portion of the music roll at will, without the notes being struck.

Only the "Pianola" Piano can give you the advantage of these devices and no other instrument is entitled to the term "Pianola" which is a trade mark.

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### INCOME TAX POINTS OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

The question of Income Tax is the subject of much speculation among married men residing in the Far East and maintaining a wife and family in the United Kingdom.

For the information of our readers Mr. E. A. M. Williams, of Messrs. Lowe, Lingnam & Matthews, has sent us the law covering the points at issue. It would appear therefrom that:

1.—A wife receiving remittances from her husband abroad derived from trade profits, salary, etc., is not liable for income-tax. (Instructions to Surveyors of Taxes).

2.—If the husband owns the house in which his wife and family live in the United Kingdom, while he is ordinarily resident abroad (say Hongkong), he is liable for Income-tax as if himself "resident" in the United Kingdom. (Lloyd v. Sullivan, C.S. 1884).

3.—If the wife owns the house in which she and the family reside in the United Kingdom, and in which the husband stays upon periodic visits to the household from his ordinary residence abroad (say Hongkong), not exceeding in duration six months in any one year, he is not liable for Income-tax. (Turnbull v. Foster, C.S. 1904).

The Income-tax above referred to is, of course, under Schedule D. Presumably both in the case of (2) and (3) Tax under Schedule A (i.e., not annual value of property) would have to be paid.

Where a wife receives an allowance or remittances from her husband abroad the question of her liability is governed by an instruction to Surveyors of Taxes.

A wife receiving an allowance or remittances from her husband abroad is to be charged for the same as his agent (under the second provision to sec. 45 of the Act of 1892) when the remittances are derived from any kind of property out of the United Kingdom, whether real or personal, movable or immovable. Remittances derived from trade profits, salary, etc., are not taxable.

But when the husband is resident in the United Kingdom in any year he is assessable in the ordinary manner, without any limitation such as arises when the wife is assessed as his agent.

The following is extracted from *Law Notes for May, 1912*:—Dr. Burn is a native of New Zealand, who came to England some seven or eight years ago to study medicine and public health methods in this country. As her husband has remained at his post in New Zealand, they have not met during this period.

The appellant's case, as put forward by Mrs. Ayres Purdie, was that the Crown had no power to levy Income-tax on Dr. Burn, who is "a married woman living with her husband" and therefore exempt from payment of income-tax in any circumstances, according to the provisions of sec. 45 of the Income-tax Act. Mrs. Ayres Purdie contended for the appellant that her separation from her husband was merely a "geographical" one and could have no legal consequences. For the Crown it was contended that the appellant could not claim the benefit of sec. 45, as she is not living with her husband in actual fact. The Commissioners of Taxes (Dublin), after hearing evidence and legal arguments from both sides, acquiesced in Mrs. Ayres Purdie's presentation of the case, and gave their decision that the appellant was living with her husband, and therefore, was not subject to Income-tax.

In the case of *In re Young* (C.E. Scotland, 1875) the appellant, who was master of the s.s. *Olympia*, trading to New York, etc., was consequently only in England eighty-eight days in the year. He had, however, a house for his wife and family in Glasgow. It was held that he was "resident" in Great Britain and only temporarily absent, and thus assessable.

CAPTAIN OF SHIP "RESIDES" HERE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE YEAR. In *Rogers v. Inland Revenue* (C.S., 1879), Mr. David Rogers, who was in command of the ship *Saint Magnus*, of Glasgow, which traded to the East Indies, had been absent from July, 1877, up to April, 1879. He had a dwelling-house in Fifehead, where his wife and family had resided during that time. He sought to be exempt from Income-tax on his salary on the ground that his absence from Great Britain was not of the temporary character contemplated by sec. 39 of the Act of 1842. The Court held, however, that he had a residence in Great Britain; that the fact of his being absent during the entire year was a mere accident, and that he was liable to be assessed as a "resident" in Great Britain, following the above case.

IN LLOYD V. SULLIVAN (C.S., 1884), it was held that a merchant carrying on business in Italy, and ordinarily residing there, but also having a place of residence in the United Kingdom, where he dwelt with his family for several months in the year, was "resident" in the United Kingdom.

IN *TURNBULL V. FOSTER* (C.S., 1904), Mr. Turnbull, a doctor, was assessed upon him under the following circumstances: He carried on business in Madras, where he also had a residence. His wife and children resided in the United Kingdom and he visited them nearly every year. He was not in the United Kingdom in 1898-99, he was there more than six months in 1900-01, and for three and a half months in 1901-02, and for eight months in 1902-03. He left here (with his wife) 30th December, 1903, and was not here again until June, 1905. Prior to 1901 his wife resided in Madras, but in that year a house was

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The Corps made a brave show as under the command of Major G. H. Wakeman, the Officer Commanding, they massed up to hear the news that they would cease to be on a compulsory footing from the end of this year. H.E. thanked them for their services, both on behalf of the Colony and on that of the Empire, and said that it was only because of the Empire's danger that they were placed upon a compulsory basis for so long a period. It was, however, necessary that, in the interest of this Colony, there should be a volunteer corps, and he hoped that they would all join such a corps. Whether it should be termed a defence corps or a volunteer corps rested with them. If they would let their Commandant know, he would abide by their wishes. The services which they had rendered so willingly and so capably for the past five years were appreciated, he said, by the Empire as well as the Colony.

His Excellency wore his official uniform, and was attended by his A.D.C., Capt. H. S. McGrath. He was met at the entrance to the Club ground by H.E. Major-General F. Venris, who was attended by Major Leslie Smith, Major Kirkpatrick and Capt. Wilcox. After H.E. had inspected the Corps, which was stationed near the Hongkong Club, he retired to the saluting base, and missed His Excellency's remarks.

After he had concluded his address, H.E. took up a position at the saluting base and the Corps marched past him, the band of the Wiltshires supplying the music.

### POLICE VICTORY BALL. A DISTINCT SUCCESS.

After a lapse of four years, the members of the Hongkong Police Force were once again at a ball. Previously an annual affair and a very popular and successful one, the resumption after the triumphant conclusion of hostilities ended the function to be named the "Victory Ball." It was, as called the "Victory



## AUCTIONS

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2322.

**FAVOURED** with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on  
FRIDAY, December 19th, 1919,  
at 2.15 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND  
EFFECTS:**

Wardrobes, Dressing Cases, Chest of  
Drawers, Dining Table, Bookcase, Arm-  
chair, Crockery, Crockery and Glassware,  
Brass Ornament, Yarn, Pictures, Ice Boxes,  
Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels,  
Sideboards, Napkins, Handstands and a long  
line of Sundries.

A/c

Francis  
Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. 242

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2322.

**FAVOURED** with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY, December 20th, 1919,  
at 2.15 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room.

**A QUANTITY OF  
CHILDREN'S BICYCLES, AND  
TRICYCLES (new) TOYS  
DOLL.**

The Sets, Babber Balls, Games, Scrap  
Books, Xmas Decorations, etc., etc.

1,000 lbs. Guaranteed Best Mixed  
Chocolates in Fancy Boxes, will be sold in  
small lots. Just for Xmas Season.  
(The Chocolates are in first class condi-  
tion 3,350 lbs. sold in 3 Auctions.)  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

## NOTICE

## REFULSE BAY HOTEL

IN Order to enable the Contractors to  
complete the work in connection with  
the above Hotel at the earliest possible date  
without interruption, and in order to avoid  
all possibility of damage to the flooring,  
the Paint Work, etc., the public are  
requested to kindly refrain from visiting  
the Hotel as on and from this date until its  
completion and formal opening of which due  
Notice will be given by advertisement in  
the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure  
that they may rely upon the ready  
co-operation of the public in this foregoing  
regard.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1919.  
For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,  
Proprietors of the REFULSE BAY HOTEL,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. 1693

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

## "KUMSANG"

Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of  
Cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
warehouse and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or  
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by Dec. 18th will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined. Claims against the steamer  
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,  
otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. 1674

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

## "YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of  
Cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
warehouse and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or  
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 12th Dec. will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined. Claims against the steamer  
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,  
otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1919. 1674

## CORRESPONDENCE

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE DANCE

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—As one of those present at the  
dance at Government House on 11th  
December, may I be allowed to offer some  
comments upon "The Scribbler's" re-  
marks on that affair in Tuesday's issue  
of your paper? I think your corre-  
spondent, as well as most of those present  
that evening, misunderstood the situa-  
tion, and that it may have had understood all  
they would not have had to forgive all—  
to paraphrase the old adage I have  
spent over 15 years in the Colony, during  
the reigns of six different Governors, and  
have been present at most of the large  
and a great many of the smaller affairs  
at Government House in that time, and  
without holding a brief for anyone, I  
must honestly say that I have never seen  
a better-arranged small dance given there  
than this, which "The Scribbler" calls a  
"ghastly fiasco"! But it was a small  
dance, and there were not enough  
dancing men—that was the whole secret  
of the dissatisfaction evoked, and this in  
spite of the fact that numerically there  
were 50 more men than ladies there.

The truth is that girls and young  
married women out here get so spoiled,  
owing to the preponderance of males in  
social life, that anything approaching  
the state of affairs which exists in Lon-  
don, or New York, is considered a per-  
sonal affront. World-wide hostesses  
everywhere know that three times as  
many dancing men as girls is the best  
proportion to attain, and any less  
numerical average of men means greater  
chances of some of the girls having to  
sit out one or two dances. Few men like  
to dance every dance, but every woman  
does, for, foolishly or not, she considers  
a partnerless dance a slur on her vanity.  
When the number of men, on Thursday,  
who did not dance, or who preferred  
bridge, or billiards, or smoking, or the  
husbands warned not to dance so as to  
give the young bachelors a chance, was  
deducted there were not enough partners  
left to go round every time for all the  
girls and young married women. Hence  
the rage and early withdrawal of many  
spoilt beauties.

But as to the arrangements there.  
From the cloak-room for ladies upstairs  
in a properly equipped and staffed room  
to the carefully planned and well-served  
refreshments in the dining room any  
comparison with past days was in favour  
of the present. The decorations—red  
poisettias and white caryatides—were  
most artistic; the music was good (the  
interval between dances, perhaps, just  
a trifle over long); the bridge room  
upstairs well-arranged. I have met the  
young man whom "The Scribbler"  
describes as "soberly indefatigable in mak-  
ing introductions, and only dancing him-  
self late in the evening when the shortage  
of men became acute. It should not be  
forgotten that most of the dancing men  
were new to the Colony, and it was no  
light task to get them all introduced be-  
fore dancing began, and under the cir-  
cumstances, those responsible deserve  
every credit—not the unreasoning blame  
they have incurred.

The dance was intended as a welcome  
to the *Hawkins* people and to the Wil-  
shire, and, in order to ensure them a  
chance to get partners, those young men  
who engaged dances weeks ahead, so that  
the girls' programmes are completely  
filled before they arrive, were not invited.

But, aside from the dance's *raison  
d'être*, I quite agree with "The Scrib-  
bler" that those Hongkong men returned  
from service overseas should have every  
honour done them, and not be ignored  
and snubbed, as they so frequently  
are. "The Scribbler" has, at Hong-  
kong's indifference to the men who val-  
ued from this Colony, and at great  
personal sacrifice went away to fight.  
Far from their conduct being an appeal  
to our respect, admiration, and gratitude,  
it seems to be an actual social bar, and  
here, as everywhere else, "it's Tommy  
this and Tommy that" when the drums  
have ceased to roll.

We should not, perhaps, blame Hong-  
kong, over much for this attitude. We  
were too remote from it all, too secure,  
too rich, to feel the call was urgent then,  
and so we don't feel the impulse of gra-  
titude to these gallant men in urgent  
need, either. They have lost, perhaps,  
money, and the chance of regaining their  
social places here in the sun by the very  
act which should secure that much at  
least for them on their return here. Even  
those men in the Royal Navy who have  
lived through years of almost momentary  
danger for us, not to mention years of  
acute personal discomfort, are taken only  
at their old valuation—as people to ask  
to dinner because they will probably ask  
you to a dance on board if you do. This  
splendid Wilshire Regiment, who were  
the very first troops to go to Belgium in  
1914, and some of whose officers have  
suffered years of ignominy and misery in  
German prisons, are accepted as if they  
were only an ordinary incoming regiment,  
to call on and entertain if they  
show any signs of being able to return  
such hospitality. While as for the Pun-  
jab Regiment at Kowloon, who hold  
such fine records for service in France in  
those awful early days of the war, they  
are—as regiments—completely ignored.

But these men's records are—or are  
easily capable of being—publicly known  
to us, so that if we ignore them, it is  
not strange that our own Hongkong men  
who have served in dozens of different  
regiments and branches of the Service,  
and who lack the support and backing of  
such organizations, should be overlooked.  
Hongkong, who is honoured by the pres-  
ence of such men, would do well if she  
helped, and honored, all those who served  
her as well as the rest of the Empire.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF  
COURTORDER AGAINST "CHINA MAIL"  
EDITOR

In the Supreme Court, yesterday,  
before the Chief Justice (Sir William  
Roe Davies, K.C.), the Attorney-General  
(the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), ap-  
plied for an order to issue against Mr.  
G. W. C. Burnett, as Editor of the *China  
Mail*, to appear before the Supreme  
Court and answer for contempt of Court  
in printing and publishing certain  
articles in the *China Mail*, of December  
11th, calculated to prejudice the trial  
of a Chinese named Ma Yu Hing, who  
was committed by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the  
Magistrate's, the previous day, on a charge  
of uttering forged notes.

Mr. Kemp said it was an *ex-parte*  
application in which the Crown alleged that  
a contempt of Court had been committed  
in the publication of certain articles  
calculated to prejudice the trial of Ma  
Yu Hing, which is fixed for the Criminal  
Sessions of January, 1920.

Two affidavits had been filed. One was  
that of Chan Kwan Chun, clerk to the  
Crown Solicitor, who deposed to having  
attended the office of the *China Mail*  
newspaper and purchased a copy of the  
newspaper dated December 11th, 1919.

The other affidavit was that of the  
Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman),  
in which he said: *inter alia*—

"I have read the six paragraphs which  
appear under the heading 'Adver-  
saria' on page 4 of the *China Mail*  
newspaper, bearing date the 11th day  
of December, 1919, now produced,  
and which said articles pur-  
port to relate to a case in which a  
certain prisoner was committed by the  
Police Magistrate for trial at the  
Criminal Sessions of this Honourable  
Court to be held in the month of  
January, 1920, on a charge of uttering  
37 forged rupee notes of 10 rupees each."

The said paragraphs comment on the  
conduct of the Police Magistrate in  
committing the said defendant for  
trial and are, in my opinion, calculated  
to prejudice the trial of the said  
prisoner at the Criminal Sessions.

The said newspaper purports to be  
printed and published by George  
William Cade Burnett, the editor of  
the said newspaper.

I verily believe that the said George William  
Cade Burnett is the printer, publisher  
and editor of the said newspaper.

I verily believe that the said para-  
graphs refer to the case of Rex versus  
Ma Yu Hing, in which the prisoner was  
committed by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the  
Magistrate's, on the 10th day of December, 1919,  
committed by John Roake Wood,  
Esquire, Police Magistrate, for trial at  
the Criminal Sessions of this Court.

Mr. Kemp said he did not propose to  
discuss the contempt now. He would  
only say that the order was asked on the  
ground that the newspaper contained  
matter calculated to prejudice the trial  
in this particular case.

His Lordship: The Magistrate com-  
mitted the prisoner, and the publication  
was subsequent to the commitment?

Mr. Kemp replied in the affirmative.

His Lordship read the paragraphs com-  
plained of.

Mr. Kemp said the paragraphs dis-  
cussed the case and argued that the  
decision ought to have been different,  
and that the evidence did not justify a  
conviction. That, the Crown submitted,  
was calculated to prejudice the trial. It  
was not as if the comment had been made  
on a finished case. The case was still  
pending.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi re-  
turnable at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday. He  
said: he would invite Mr. Justice Com-  
perts to sit with him.

WAR TROPHIES FOR  
HONGKONG

## DETAILS OF THE ALLOCATION.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that  
a despatch has been received from the  
Secretary of State for the Colonies  
stating that the allocation of War  
Trophies allotted to Hongkong is as fol-  
lows:—

- 1 Heavy Gun.
- 10 Machine Guns.
- 20 Helmets.
- 2 German Packs.
- 1 Signal Thrower.
- 4 Wire-Cutters.
- 2 Trench Mortars.

Let her by sympathy and moral support  
aid in the formation of a branch of the  
Comrades of the Great War Society in  
this Colony, and they, this great and  
noble Trade Union of valour and un-  
selfishness, will enable them to look after  
themselves.

I enclose my card, and subscribe  
myself—Yours, etc.,  
**OLDEST INHABITANT.**  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Much has been said in your  
columns about the much discussed  
Government House dance. Perhaps you  
will allow me the courtesy of a few lines.  
I gathered from one who was present  
that it was a private dance at which Sir  
Reginald Stubbs was the host. It was  
not an official function, and was there-  
fore not paid for out of his entertain-  
ment allowance. If it had been an official  
ball, many of those who were not present  
would have been invited. H.E. the  
Governor is at liberty, of course, to in-  
vite anyone he likes to Government  
House so long as he pays the bill—Yours  
faithfully,  
**ONE WHO KNOWS.**  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1919.

## SPORT

## CRICKET

R.A. AND R.E. OFFICERS & OFFICERS  
OF THE WILTSHIRES.

An interesting whole day cricket match  
was played on the Club ground yesterday  
between the officers of the R.A. and R.E.  
and the officers of the Wiltshires. The  
game ended in a draw. The combined  
team batted first, Sutherland and Davies  
opening the innings. From the start the  
runs were secured with great freedom,  
Sutherland especially hitting out freely.  
He gave several chances, one before he  
had scored. In a very short time 100 was  
signalled, but at 120 Sutherland was  
caught in the country by Hooper. He  
had scored 73, including two sixes. Davies  
was out a few minutes later with 25 to  
his credit. Edwards and Taylor did not  
stay long at the wicket, but Hammond  
and Bryson raised the total to 180, when  
the former was run out in attempting a  
short run. Bryson played a steady  
innings and was unbeaten with 43 to his  
credit. The mid declared with 90 for  
the loss of six wickets.

The Wiltshires put up a plucky fight  
Bans came in slowly, Davies and Ham-  
mond keeping a good length. Col.  
Wyndham played sound cricket for his  
side, runs and was out to a very  
peculiar catch. He played a fast ball  
from Davies to fine slip. The ball hit  
Bryson on the wrist, then went hard on  
to his leg and rebounded into the hands  
of Edwards, who was fielding at second  
slip. It might be mentioned that Lt. Col.  
Wyndham is an acquisition to local  
cricket. He used to play regularly for  
Wiltshire in the Minor Counties Cham-  
pionship and was perhaps the most con-  
sistent in the county team for many  
years. He played right up till the war  
commenced. Then he went to the front,  
was taken prisoner, and spent four years  
in Germany. Capt. Blackley stated his  
innings by hitting a sixer right on to the  
road, and followed it up by another sixer.  
All the other players assisted in raising  
the total to 182 for the loss of 9 wickets  
when stumps were drawn.

The officers of the Garrison were "At  
Home" and the band of the Wiltshire  
Regiment was in attendance. Scores:—  
OFFICERS, R.A. AND R.E.

Capt. Davies, c and b Culver ..... 52  
Lt. Sutherland, c Hooper, b Beaver 73  
Major Edwards, c and b Beaver ..... 1  
Lt. Bryson, not out ..... 43  
Lt. Col. Taylor, c Timmins, b Beaver 2  
Lt. Hammond, run out ..... 23  
Lt. Larkeon, b Beaver ..... 6  
Extras ..... 7

Total (for 6 wickets, dec.) ..... 207

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	3	0	39	0
Culver	13	1	35	2
Blackley	6	0	42	0
Legg	4	0	20	0
Beaver	9.3	1	34	4

OFFICERS, 2ND WILTS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Col. Wyndham, c Edwards, b	21			
Lt. Beaver, run out	1			
Capt. Hooper, c and b Edwards	1			
Capt. Timmins, b Davies	15			
Capt. Betts, c Taylor, b Edwards	24			
Major Culver, b Bryson	17			
Capt. Beaver, st. —, b Edwards	10			
Capt. Blackley, st. —, b Edwards	41			
Capt. Legg, c Downing, b Edwards	4			
Lt. Hannan, not out	14			
Lieut. Salnt, did not bat	0			
Extras	10			

Total (for 9 wickets) ..... 182

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	15	6	39	2
Hammond	7	2	18	0
Edwards	11	0	34	5
Bryson	3	0	37	1

C.R.C. & CIVIL SERVICE.

In this match, to be played on the  
Civil Service ground on Saturday at 2.15  
p.m. the following will represent the  
C.R.C.—Ng Sze Kwong (capt.), Yew  
Man Tsun, Geo. Lee, H. Ching, J. Wong,  
Chao Man Ping, Un Hui Fan, Shin Man  
Ping, Ho Wing Kin, Lee Ying Chin, and  
Wong Kwo Kwong.

C.R.C. "A" & CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent C.R.C. at  
home, on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. in their  
match against the Club de Recreio:—  
Wan In Shing (capt.), Yew Man Hon,  
Wei Lee San, Wong Po Keung, Lo Man  
Pun, Chan Hin Lee, Tam Hon Sze, Lai  
Kuen, Cheung Wing Kui, Tung Hin Lan,  
and Chai Tin Sang.

## FOOTBALL

## CLUB &amp; R.G.A.

In this match to be played on the  
Military ground on Saturday (kick-off  
at 4 p.m.), the Club will be represented  
by G. S. Bodger, F. Black and J. Mac-  
Cubbin; M. L. Bailton, J. Stewart and  
J. W. T. MacPhail; J. B. Hamilton, H.  
M. McTavish, D. Reichelman, J. Rodger  
and J. Stalker.

## THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE  
EXPECTED.

The shipping strike is in full swing,  
and unless a settlement is effected within  
the next three days, the outlook in regard  
to various foodstuffs will be sufficiently  
serious to be contemplated with alarm.  
The river boats are now idle in Hong-  
kong, and the regular supplies of fish,  
vegetables, eggs, chickens, pigs, etc., which  
they used to bring, have stopped.  
Already, the prices of these articles have  
risen.

All the Chinese owners have now agreed  
to arbitration, and only the Shinhwa  
Protection Association is still holding out.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF  
**GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS**  
SUITABLE FOR XMAS GIFTS.

## LADIES'

WHITE KID GLOVES PER PAIR  
1 BUTTON CLASP \$2.75

BROWN KID GLOVES \$2.50  
3 BUTTON

DENTS DOE SKIN \$3.75  
WASHABLE

FABRIC SUEDE \$1.75  
WHITE ONLY

LINSE AND SILK \$1.00  
VARIOUS COLOURS

JAGERS PURE WOOL \$1.25 to \$2.75

## GENTS'

WASHING CHAMOIS PER PAIR  
1 BUTTON GLOVES \$2.50

HEAVY GREY SUEDE \$3.50  
FOR DRESSY OCCASIONS

DENTS TAN CAPE \$5.00  
FOR UNIFORM WEAR

DENTS TAN CAPE \$8.50  
LINED LAMBSWOOL

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$7.50  
LINED WOOL

FUR GAUNTLETS \$16.50 to \$30.00

## HANDKERCHIEFS

IN FANCY BOXES FOR LADIES | ALL WHITE FOR GENTLEMEN

\$1.50 to \$15.00 PER BOX. | \$3.75 to \$20.00 PER BOX.

COLOURED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

\$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT  
CO.

## GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 344.

## VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to  
write on the VIOTYP MINUTIAL MACHINE, which is so handy that it  
can be carried in the palm of the hand, and is so light that it  
can be carried in the pocket of a coat or a bag.

Write to the high rate of Exchange we have now reduced our  
prices to \$15 & \$20.

Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLLARD  
AND  
COLLARD

## PIANOS

NEW COLONIAL MODELS  
JUST RECEIVED.

SOLE AGENTS:

**Anderson Music Co., Ltd.**

10, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

XMAS PRESENTS  
FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have many smart

NOVELTIES on show including:—

TIES, SLIPPERS,  
FANCY WAISTCOATS, FITTED DRESSING and  
SWEATERS, SUIT CASES,  
DRESSING GOWNS, HAND BAGS,  
UMBRELLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS,  
GLOVES, SILK & WOOL SCARVES,  
WALKING STICKS, STUDBS & LINKS.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



## WINES & SPIRITS

preparations for his Rome to  
flight, which he intends to com-  
e by flying from Tokyo to California,  
stopping at Hawaii.



# CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.]

## AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

### PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE LODGE RESERVATIONS.

New York, December 12th.

The Democrat, Senator Hitchcock, in a speech, pleaded for ratification of the Peace Treaty subject to the reservations which he now deemed essential:—

First, in domestic affairs, that the United States shall never be subjected to the jurisdiction of the League; Second, that the Monroe Doctrine be retained intact;

Third, in a dispute with a nation having self-governing Dominions, all the latter's votes be disqualified; Fourth, that the powers of Congress to declare war remain unimpaired;

Fifth, that the League shall not control the American Army and Navy; and, Sixth, that in the event of wishing to withdraw the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether she has performed her obligations.

The Times' correspondent at Washington, commenting on the above, says that the speech must be taken to mean that Senator Hitchcock recognises that the President must steel himself to accept the Lodge reservations in principle if the League is to be saved from destruction.

## THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE

### RESTRICTIONS STILL IN FORCE.

New York, December 12th.

The Cunard liner *Imperator* sailed today, after a delay due to the authorities refusing a clearance because she embarked 5,000 tons of coal in excess of her permit. The British Ministry of Shipping undertook to replace the excess within a month. The restrictions on coal continue, though the strike has finished. The public are anxiously awaiting relief.

## THE WAR ON BOLSHIEVISM

### MORE HORRORS AT VORONIZH.

ARCHANGEL, December 12th.

A telegram from Rostoff states that when the Bolshieviks for the second time occupied Voronizh, they massacred whole families, executed all the priests, hanged the archbishop, Dr. Tikhon, at the Tarsky gate, and closed the churches.

A circular by Dr. Tikhon, denouncing Bolshievism, recently published in London, has evoked a Bolshievik message declaring that a circular was issued a year ago. Dr. Tikhon had since recanted and had recognised the Soviets.

## POST-GRADUATE WORK

### INTERESTING SUGGESTION FOR LONDON HOSPITALS.

LONDON, December 13th.

A Fellowship of the Medical Body has recently been formed with a view to promoting friendly relations among the medical profession of the Allied nations. A writer in the Press is urging the Government to enable one or two large General Hospitals in London to equip themselves exclusively for post-graduate work. He points out that, for post-graduate course instituted soon after the Armistice to meet the wish of a large number of medical officers in the Dominion forces was so successful that it is still maintained. The proposal now is to provide something more permanent.

## THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

### CORNERING OF SCOTTISH SHALE.

LONDON, December 13th.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Acquisition Bill, by which the issue of £2,000,000 from the consolidated fund is sanctioned, for the acquisition of the share or loan capital of the Company.

Replying to a debate in which the Company's acquisition of Scottish shale companies was criticised, Mr. Baldwin, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that the new money would be devoted principally to additional pipe-lines in Persia, the completion of the refinery at Swansea, additional fuel oil, bunkering accommodation and tank steamers.

The shale industry in Scotland was in a parlous condition, and it was very unlikely that private companies could carry on the industry.

The Anglo-Persian Company was anxious secure the unused shale resources and hoped to carry on the industry in Scotland. They did not anticipate trouble with their labour as the Company were prepared to pay the Sankey wages.

## EGYPT.

### HARMLESS DEMONSTRATIONS BY STUDENTS.

CAIRO, December 12th.

A number of students who are striking as a protest against the Milner Mission demonstrated in the streets and tram-cars shouting "Down with Milner." The demonstrations have up to now been harmless.

## TRINIDAD.

### DISTURBANCES BY THE BLACKS.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Daily Express states that serious outbreaks occurred in Trinidad, promoted by American negro labour agitators. The blacks of Port of Spain stormed the Government buildings which held on for three days. The cruiser *Calcutta* was then summoned. A landing party restored order.

## BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE

### DETAILS OF THE PERMANENT SCHEME.

LONDON, December 12th.

Air Field-Marshal Trenchard has outlined the scheme for the permanent organisation of the Air Force, which has been described by Mr. Winston Churchill as having been approved by the Cabinet. The scheme is based on an annual expenditure of £15,000,000.

In the future, the Air Service will chiefly consist of an independent force, but with one small part trained for the Navy and the other for the Army. Foundations will be laid for the creation of a highly trained force.

Service squadrons will be reduced to the minimum considered essential for overseas garrisons, with a very small reserve for the United Kingdom. Some of the Great War squadrons will, however, be preserved.

It is proposed to provide eight squadrons for India, and three for Mesopotamia. It is hoped that the aerial units of the future can be used to partly substitute military garrisons.

Egypt is described as the Clapham Junction of the Air Service between the East and the West, and will have seven Service squadrons.

The naval bases and important coaling stations overseas will need air-craft as part of their garrisons, therefore a separate unit is being established at Malta, and another, probably, at Alexandria.

For co-operating with the Army, it is proposed to establish one flight per division for work at all stages of training, also one or more squadrons for co-operation with the artillery, while the Home Fleet will have three aeroplanes and two seaplane squadrons.

Airships are considered to be still in the experimental stage, therefore only one station is being retained, with one rigid and two non-rigid craft. It is intended to have a Territorial Air Force, because the scheme will concentrate upon the training of the personnel.

Air Field-Marshal Trenchard hopes that the manufacturing firms will assist by forming territorial units. He expresses the opinion that doubtless many individuals will be glad to train voluntarily with State assistance. An undertaking to serve at Home or overseas is required.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

### SATISFACTORY CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, December 13th.

Heater learns that the last session of the London conference, at Downing Street, concluded this evening. In addition to British and French statements, there were also present the Japanese, American and Italian Ambassadors. The conference having concluded, Mr. Clemenceau returns to Paris to-morrow. Shortly after the last session, the following official statement was issued from Downing Street:—

On the invitation of the British Government, Mr. Clemenceau arrived in London for a conference on various questions affecting France and Britain. The Prime Minister took advantage of the presence in London of the Italian Minister, Signor Bonaligo, in order to exchange views regarding the Adriatic question, at which the Japanese Ambassador participated. The Japanese Ambassador was present at the general conference, when discussed the Russian problem. The conference also discussed the procedure in regard to various international questions still to be settled, particularly peace with Turkey. The conferences were very cordial and satisfactory arrangements were arrived at on all outstanding points. The three days' meetings served to confirm the complete solidarity of the Allies.

## A COUNCIL OF PREMIERS.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Daily Telegraph understands that one result of the conference at Downing Street will be the formation of a Council consisting of the Prime Ministers of Britain, France, and Italy, with a plenipotentiary representative of the United States. This Council will probably meet for the first time in Paris during the Christmas recess. Meanwhile, the Supreme Council in Paris will continue its functions, though its composition may be altered.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY.

### TO BE REBUILT ON SOLID FOUNDATIONS.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, in a speech at Preston, said that Mr. Lloyd George had confronted the Liberals with a momentous issue; whether this great, historic Party be preserved or absorbed and obliterated by the Coalition.

If the progressive forces of the country were left divided, the only alternative was for the Liberal Party to write its epitaph. He and others were determined to rebuild the Liberal Party on sound foundations.

## INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING

### A SIX WEEKS' CAMPAIGN NECESSARY.

LONDON, December 13th.

London understands that the air bombardment of the hostile Indian frontier villages has not had the full effect expected—compelling their surrender. It will probably be necessary to march troops into the heart of the Mahsud country. The operations are expected to last five or six weeks.

## THE GAOL SENSATION.

### ONE OF THE PRISONERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

Every resident in the Colony will be relieved to learn that the Police have been successful in arresting one of the four prisoners whose escape from the Victoria Gaol involved the loss of two lives.

The man in question is named Wong Kwok, alias Wong Sing. It is stated that he was in hiding on the hills behind Causeway Bay and attempted to escape on Tuesday night. Inspector Macdonald, Sergeant Clark, and some detective, acting on information, waited for him near the tram shelter. Unaware of what was in store for him, the convict, garbed in the dress of the ordinary street coolie, walked into the tram shelter to take a car to Kennedy Town. He was surrounded by the Police, and without any resistance on his part was removed to the Central Police Station.

Yesterday morning, the prisoner accompanied the Police to the Club Lusitano and showed them the place where a dagger and the revolver, belonging to the late Warder Speed, had been concealed. The dagger and revolver were on the roof of the servants' quarters of the Club, cleverly hidden amongst some timber. The dagger was stained with blood. The prisoner is stated to have said that the whole outrage was planned a month ago. Details of how the attack was to be carried out were also given by him. The prisoner is reported to have said that the clothes in which they got away were old Police uniforms. They escaped by way of the roof of the Lusitano Club which adjoins the gaol.

The prisoner is at present under the care of the Police. He was unable to give the movements of his fellow gaol-breakers or their whereabouts.

The Police are continuing their search and have offered rewards for information.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

### SHANGHAI MERCHANT FINED £50.

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai,

December 11th, Mr. Henry Lester was charged for that he on or about September 21st, 1918, at Shanghai, did enter into an arrangement with Carlowitz & Co., of Shanghai, an enemy, to accept interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum in lieu of interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon an advance of Tls. 300,000 made by the said Henry Lester to the said enemy.

Mr. Platt (for the defence). My client admits the offence. The original mortgage was made between Mr. Bayner, a British subject, and Carlowitz & Co., as mortgagors and Mr. Lester as mortgagee. It was a mortgage for five years and expired on August 14th, 1918. On enquiry as to what could be done when the period expired an answer was received in January, 1919, stating that the mortgage was to be allowed to run on and that Mr. Lester might accept from the mortgagors the interest which he had been in the habit of receiving, before. In August, 1918, Mr. Johnson, after interviewing the Consul-General, and the Acting Crown Advocate, told Mr. Lester of the arrangement which had been made to but unfortunately Mr. Lester misunderstood the terms of that arrangement. In September, 1918, Mr. Lester had an interview with Mr. Rosenbaum and arranged with him that the interest should be increased from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

His Worship: There is one thing I should like to ask Mr. Platt, and that is, why should there have been this misunderstanding? Both Mr. Lester and Mr. Johnson are, I presume, business men?

Mr. Platt: There ought not to have been any misunderstanding, but your Worship must bear in mind that Mr. Lester is an oldish man and his hearing is not as good as it used to be. His Worship: I cannot see that there should have been any misunderstanding. Mr. Johnson knew from the Consul-General that it would be enemy trading and I speculate that Mr. Johnson did not tell Mr. Lester.

Mr. Platt: Before your Worship decides what punishment you will inflict upon Mr. Lester, I would ask you to bear in mind the fact that in making this arrangement with Mr. Rosenbaum it cannot be said that Mr. Lester was assisting the enemy in any way. He was taking more money out of them and beyond that the main point which I wish to bring to the Court is that Mr. Lester does express his regret for having made this unfortunate mistake, which he says he would never have made if he had really realized the terms of the arrangement which had been made to with the Consul-General.

His Worship: There is quite a lot of money involved in the difference between 7 and 8 per cent. on Tls. 300,000. Is anything going to be done as regards that?

Mr. Platt: Yes, we have that money in hand, but I am instructed to say that it will not remain with Mr. Lester, that if he has not to part with it to anyone else who is entitled to it—that I cannot say it cannot be paid back to Carlowitz & Co., but if he is not to part with it to anyone else that money will be given to the Shanghai Road Hospital.

His Worship: It amounts to this, Mr. Lester puts one per cent. on Tls. 300,000 into his pocket.

Mr. Platt: Yes, but the money will not remain in the pocket of Mr. Lester, but one of those two courses will be taken. That I can assure you.

His Worship in giving his decision said:—I do not wish to say anything at length about this case. The facts are clear. Mr. Lester said he misunderstood this arrangement with the Consul-General. I impose a fine of £50, and make an order for £100 costs. I have not the least doubt that Mr. Lester will pay that fine, but in default of his doing so there will be an order for imprisonment.

## TORIA GAOL SENSATION.

### WOUNDED WARDER'S STORY OF ATTACK.

LONDON, December 12th.

### A MISSING KEY.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, continued the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Warder J. L. Speed and an Indian prison guard, who died as the result of being stabbed at Victoria Gaol on Monday morning.

The jury were Messrs. O. E. Starkey, F. A. Wells, and J. J. Renedon. Mr. Wood, who was on duty at the gaol at the time, stated that he saw Ayub Khan, the prisoner, at about 3.30 a.m. on Monday. He had a slash on his left hand and a few small bruises.

The Indian Interpreter from the Civil Hospital stated that he had a conversation with the deceased Indian guard in the presence of Dr. McKenny. The deceased said that he was on duty in the gaol at about 3.30 a.m. He was on duty in the condemned cell. The Chinese came up and found him standing with a dagger. Dr. McKenny was questioned by Dr. McKenny as to whether he could identify the man and the reply was in the negative. The Doctor next asked whether there was anybody near the deceased at the time of the attack. He replied that the principal warder, Mr. Speed, was there. The statement he said was quite true. Dr. McKenny asked whether there was a Chinese or Moha, and deceased replied "Yes."

Ayub Khan, the wounded Indian guard, stated that he went on duty on Monday morning at 3.30 a.m. and patrolled wards F, 1, 2, and 3 on the ground floor. He saw two Chinese coming down towards the Chief Warder's office by way of the corridor. They went into the Chief Warder's office. This was about 4.15 a.m. Witness followed the men, who were about 30 yards in front of him, when he first noticed them. At times he was proceeding to the Chief Warder's office, two other Chinese came up from behind and set upon him. Witness struggled with one.

The Coroner: Were you crying any arms?

Witness: No, only a lamp. Continuing, witness stated that the second man went in the direction of the condemned cell, where the deceased Indian warder was on duty. While witness was struggling with his assailant, the two men who had gone to the Chief Warder's office came out. One man assisted the man who was already struggling with him, and the other man went towards the condemned cell. Prisoner No. 24, who was some of the war, cut him on the hand with a dagger. He did not know the prisoner No. 24. Witness did not know the prisoner No. 24. Witness did not know from where the man came.

The Coroner: Did you see Warder Speed at all?

Witness: Yes, I did see him at 4 a.m. The Coroner: Yes, but did you see him during the fight?

Witness: I saw him following the Chinese from his office. The Coroner: What did you do when he came out?

Witness: I rang the gaol bell and attacked my assailant with my lamp, which broke. I then saw Warder Speed collapse near the gate leading up to the guard-room. I went up to him; that was after I was wounded.

The Coroner: What became of the four Chinese?

Witness: They had left by this time and had gone by the gate where No. 3 party was.

Mr. Franks stated that that was the gate opposite the Chief Warder's office. The Coroner: How did they get out of the gate?

Witness: They might have had the Chief Warder's key.

The Coroner: How many bells did you ring?

Witness: I think I rang twice. I think I rang up the Superintendent's quarters first. I do not recollect what other bell I rang.

The Coroner: Did you see the Indian warder during the fight?

Witness: The prisoners set upon him and he should have been struggling with a prisoner at the time and did not know what happened to him. I went to Warder Speed's assistance and tried to raise him from the ground. He was unable to speak. I called out his name, but he did not reply. By this time the Superintendent and all the others came to the place.

The Coroner: Now you say you saw Warder Speed before the fight began?

Witness: I saw him at 4.15 a.m. sitting at his desk, writing something. He saw Warder Speed following a man out. When I questioned him, he said "I saw Warder Speed pushing him out. That is a great difference."

Witness: He was pushing the prisoner. Mr. Franks: He told me he was the man who pushed the prisoner.

The Coroner: What were the prisoners armed with?

Witness: Daggers. I saw one with which I was stabbed. All the four had daggers.

The Coroner: What were they wearing?

Witness: Black clothing. The Coroner: How many are you able to recognise?

Witness: One. No. 24, who stabbed me. Mr. Starkey: During the time of the fight he called for assistance. Did the reserve guards come?

Witness: Yes, one from upstairs.

Mr. Franks: He was on duty—not a reserve guard.

Witness: He came down and blew a police whistle. I don't know if he took part in the fight. He was standing in the middle of the gaol after it was over. I saw him in the reserve room, then.

The Coroner: Did the reserve guard see the Chinese prisoners?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Did Jam, Mohamed see them?

Witness: I don't know; he might have seen them.

Mr. Starkey: When did you blow your police whistle?

## TORIA GAOL SENSATION.

### WITNESS: AFTER THE PRISONER HAD BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

LONDON, December 12th.

### MR. J. W. FRANKS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GAOL, GIVING EVIDENCE.

On the previous day, stated that he was awakened by the blowing of police whistles. He went on to the verandah of his quarters to ascertain the cause. His "boy" informed him that some prisoners had escaped. He went down immediately and met some officers. He unlocked the prison doors and went inside, accompanied by the warders. He went up the stairs to the main building, opened the corridor and found Guard Ayub Khan lying wounded on the verandah. His turban had fallen off and his patrol lamp was lying on the ground broken. There were a number of guards present at the time. The place was pretty dark and he was unable to see who were there. He asked the guard what had happened, and as far as he could make out, the man said that he had been attacked by a man in plain clothes. He kept repeating that it was a policeman.

Mr. Wells: Are the corridors lighted in any way?—Witness: Yes, but very dimly. Mr. Wood explained that the warder, when on patrol, carried a search light which he played on the different cells on his beat as he passed to ascertain whether everything was all right.

Continuing his evidence, yesterday, witness stated that he himself had not unlocked the gate leading to the gaol. After returning to the main building from the Hospital, witness went to the Chief Warder's office and found the place covered with blood. The three chairs were pushed back as if there had been a struggle. He did not immediately inspect the office. He put a warder in charge of the place and then went outside to receive the report of the officers who had been sent round to take the roll-call. The roll-call of all the buildings, except the main one, was found to be correct. It was then reported that a rope had been found next to an iron guard on B window and leading from it to the wall. At this time the only persons in the gaol were the gaol staff. Witness went out and examined the building. It was reported to him that four prisoners were missing from E, 5 ward, situated on the first floor. It was at this time that he gave instructions to call the Police. He inspected the main building and found three empty adjoining cells, each of which had accommodated one prisoner. He saw that in cell 63 the back of the lock had been cut away and the interior of the lock unscrewed. He had the door locked. Either then or later in the day he was shown a piece of a lock (produced) which Warder McLeod had picked up in cell 63. It was part of the lock of the cell. It was then reported that Sergeant Willis and another police officer wanted to see witness. He left the ward and went to the main gate to see them. He took the Police round the place and again inspected the vacant cells. As he was showing the ward the prisoners in cell 48, he noticed something in Chinese. Witness had the cell unlocked. The cell contained three prisoners. They stated that one of the prisoners in the cell had gone away. Witness locked the men up again and gave the Police a description of the prisoners. When witness went back to the office he knew the numbers of the prisoners who were missing. They were Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27. He produced their records. Principal Warder McLeod produced one bottle of green paint, an angkor, a bottle, a large corker, three chairs, one screw-driver, a piece of the door which had been cut open, a small spanner and two pieces of wire. Witness went back to the cells the same night and inspected all three cells once more.

The Coroner: Are the cells lighted?

Witness: They are not lighted in any way. I found in cell 63 a piece of stone, which was lying on the floor, a Chinese pen, a piece of wood, a Chinese blade, two sheets of white paper painted green, also the number badge belonging to the prisoner who had escaped and who had occupied that cell; also a canvas jacket and canvas trousers, the prison uniform of No. 791. Witness then went to cell 60 where he found a key, lying on the floor behind the cell door. It was not a gaol-key, but it could unlock the doors of the cells in ward 5. He found in the same cell two canvas jackets and two pairs of canvas trousers. Some of the prisoners were allowed to keep a second suit of uniform in this cell and, as prisoner 24 was working in the tin-smith's department, he might have had two uniforms. He was also found a prison flannel shirt. In addition to the usually supplied to a prisoner, and two uniforms, he did not inspect cell 48, but when he first looked into it he saw a prison uniform lying on the ground.

The Coroner: Are any of the exhibits found part of the prison stock?

Witness: No, I have examined my stock and it is correct. They are not similar in pattern to those used in the gaol.

On Monday, Mr. Franks stated that the night-duty book had been entered by Warder Speed, who had also signed his name. The last entry that Warder Speed made was at 2.10 p.m. The proper routine was for the Principal Warder to enter in the book the times at which he inspected the yards and patrols during the night. It was his duty to make frequent inspections. Warder Speed went on duty at 10.15 p.m. and was due to be relieved at 8 a.m.

The Coroner: And during that time he was the only European Warder on duty?

Witness: Yes. Continuing, witness stated that the average number of visits of inspection made by the Principal Warder would be about nine, and that number Warder Speed had done. It was possible that Warder Speed might have been entering up all the time at once when he was attacked. There were blood marks on the page. The rope was 19 feet long, and the height of the prison-wall was 16 feet, 6 inches. The grill to which the rope was attached was 2 feet, 4 inches from the wall. The prison itself was four feet from the wall. The missing key was found on April 2nd. It was the pass-key of the gaol, and opened the principal beat door on April 2nd. An Indian Warder who was on duty at the time had the key attached to a chain while on duty in the gaol. The man did not report the loss. He was not supposed to take the key out of the gaol, but there was nothing to stop

## TORIA GAOL SENSATION.

### WITNESS: AFTER THE PRISONER HAD BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

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## A black and white photograph of a bottle of Haig &amp; Haig Special Old Scotch Whisky. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label. The label features a crest at the top, followed by the text "Special Old Scotch Whisky" and "HAIG &amp; HAIG" in large, bold letters. Below this, it says "GLASGOW &amp; LONDON". The bottle is shown against a dark background.

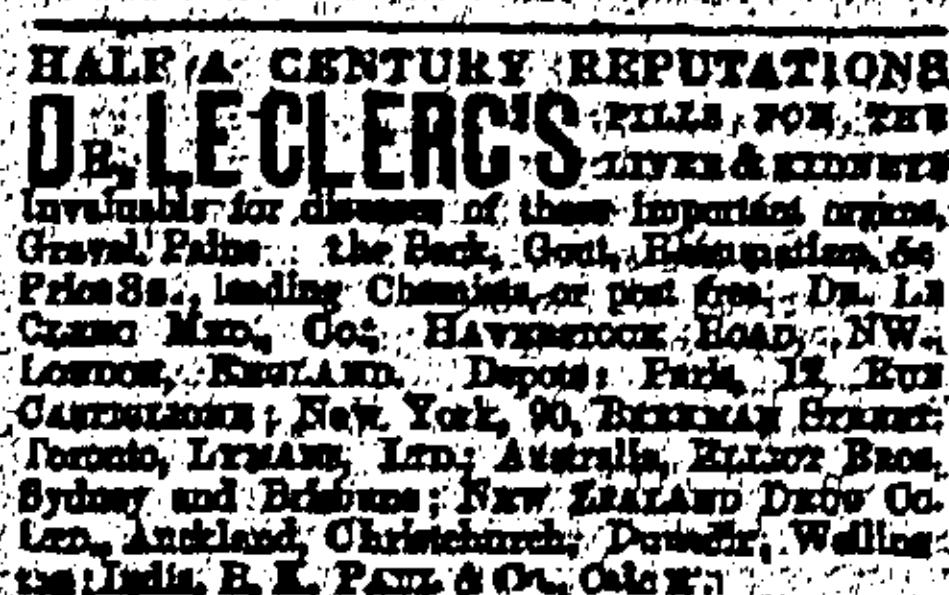
# VICTORIA THEATRE

obtained some coal and had just lit the fire; when he heard a noise. He went towards the entrance hall and there found the principal warder lying on the floor. The inquiry was adjourned at 5 p.m. till this morning.

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## NEW ERA OF AGRICULTURE

PRIME MINISTER FORESHADOWS  
THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In redemption of a pledge given to agricultural members of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister on October 21st, in Carlton Hall, Westminster, outlined the policy of the Government with reference to agriculture before a large, representative, and, as Mr. Lloyd George truly said, a unique gathering of every section of the industry, from landlord to farm labourer.

The audience, over which Lord Lee of Fareham presided, was drawn from all parts of the country, the meeting having been organized by the Board of Agriculture. Judging by the demonstration at the conclusion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech—which took an hour and ten minutes in delivering—the whole audience was well satisfied with the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George had an early opportunity of testing the attitude of the meeting. Having told his listeners what Germany and Denmark had been able to do in increasing the fertility of the soil, he ventured on the comment that it showed what could be done by a real partnership between the State and an industry where the State "helps without meddlingness." The phrase was instantly seized upon by the audience, and prolonged cheers were raised. Having emphasized the vital need of raising agriculture to the position which it ought to occupy as the greatest of our industries, the Prime Minister set forth the main points of his programme for agriculture, which included a settled policy giving security to the farmer over a period of years for increased cost of production, and security of tenure. He appealed to labourers not to seek to drive too hard a bargain owing to labour shortage. The main points of his speech were:

1. We will begin a new era in the relations of the State with the greatest and most important of the country's industries. Neglect of this essential industry brought this land to the very verge of a great disaster.

2. If Germany had neglected her agriculture as we did ours, she would have collapsed within a year. You cannot take any more chances of the kind again.

3. We must not put in the way of any possible future enemy the temptation that it can starve us. It is computed that you could raise in this country £160,000,000 worth of food commodities now brought from abroad.

4. If you increase agricultural production you will render as great a service to the country as any trade or industry can render.

5. The Corn Production Act increased production, enabled the farmer to pay higher wages at reduced hours, helped the British sovereign, stimulated the employment of labour-saving machinery, and all without the loss of a penny to the State.

6. There has never been a more successful statutory experiment.

7. We must go forward; how is it to be done? You must have a settled policy. The first condition is security to the cultivator.

8. There must be some form of guarantee. There must be guarantees by the State, the landlord, the farmer, and the labourer.

9. The guarantee of the State must have reference to the increased cost of production and cover a sufficient period of years.

10. Confidence is the best fertilizer of the soil. Landlords, at any rate, have not been a profiteering class. They have responded to every appeal.

11. Their burdens have enormously increased, and, therefore, I am afraid land sales are not a temporary phenomenon.

12. There are two cases where the farmer needs special protection. It is proposed that he should be secured in his tenancy unless the land is sold for public purposes or he is a bad cultivator.

13. When notice to quit is given in order to new rent, the tenancy shall not be affected, but the new rent shall be fixed either by agreement or else by an arbitrator.

14. The guarantee of the farmer is that he will do his best to increase production. There is no room for the slack.

15. The labourer has been guaranteed a minimum wage, and his hours have been shortened.

16. I appeal to the labourer to help in cultivation to the utmost of his power. He will make a mistake if he drives too hard a bargain.

17. I ask him not to insist upon conditions which will make national production impossible.

18. Co-operation is the word for capital and labour in all industries. Increased capital expenditure is necessary. Credit facilities are required.

19. The transport facilities and co-operation on the part of farmers, such as Government demonstration, and distribution of good seeds, and the promotion of intensive cultivation is of first-rate importance.

20. I should like to see strong, bold steps taken to lure the population back to the land.

21. More cottages are wanted, with land attached.

22. You must make the villages attractive.

## EX-SOLDIER IN CHAINS VISITS THE PREMIER

A man wearing the Royal Artillery badge presented himself at 10, Downing Street, a few weeks ago and handed in a petition to the Prime Minister. "Fetters" about his neck, round his wrists, and on his ankles, he wore rusty chains, similar to those used for "tracing horses."

It is understood that his petition had reference to the condition of discharged soldiers, and alleged that the promises held out to serving men during the war had not been fulfilled now that they had returned to civil life, and that, in consequence, some of them were in distress. His letter was well written and his behaviour left nothing to be desired. The chains were apparently intended to symbolize a condition of servitude, against which he and other ex-soldiers protested.

An undertaking was given to submit his petition to the proper quarter, and he withdrew.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CLEVER ENTERTAINERS.

AILEEN AND DORIS WOODS  
WHO WILL APPEAR AGAIN.

TEA DANSANTS

TO-DAY

(Thursday), December 13th.

Entrance to Dance Room \$2.

Hotel Residents \$1.

J. E. TAGGART

Manager.

1664

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

for

HAMS, TURKEYS, GEESE,

DUCKS, POULTRY,

SAUSAGE MEAT,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

should be sent in as early as possible.

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

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HONGKONG & SWATOW.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Swarow Drawn Thread Work, 順  
Canton Embroidery, Grass Cloth  
Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace  
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

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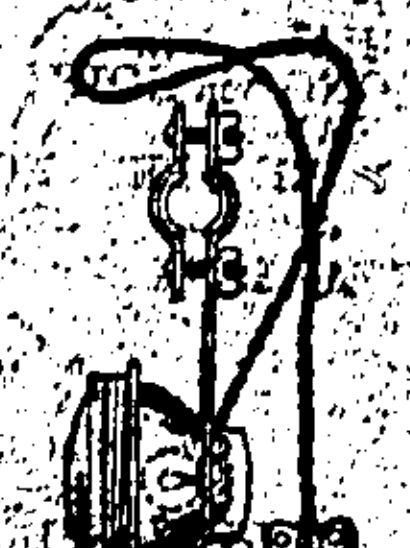
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Motor Car Accessories



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CAPT. ROSS SMITH

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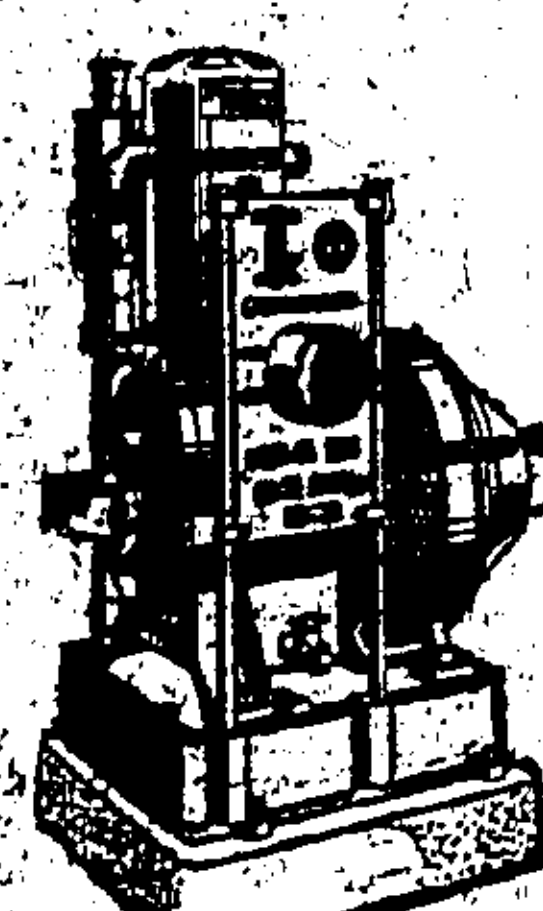
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THE BEST SPIRIT

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WESTCO LIGHT.

A self contained neat and compact lighting plant of 1 1/2 K.W. 32 volts with 90 A. H. Batteries or 180 A. H. Batteries.

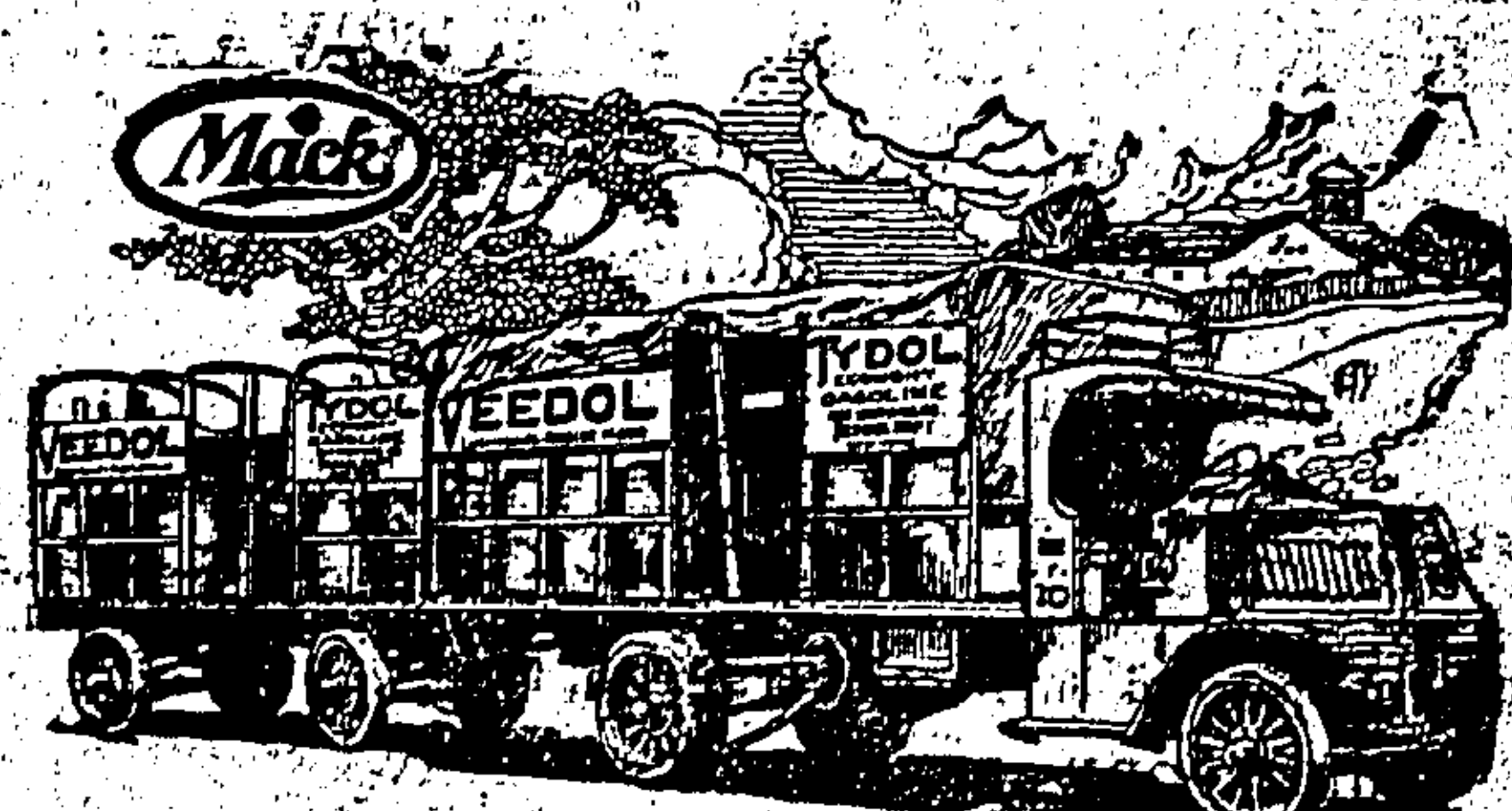
Starts by pressing a button and stops automatically.

Works entirely on KEROSENE and a demonstration can be shown at any time at the Offices of the Sole Agents for China and Indo-China.

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The Motor Lorry will transport goods more cheaply and dependably than any form of animal power. Mack Motor Lorries are used economically for hauls up to many scores of miles—whereas animal power is only practical for a short transport.

The Mack Lorry is a giant for strength, endurance, speed and low cost per ton-mile.

Builds complete of carefully selected materials in Mack factories—not assembled of parts bought at random.

Responsible and energetic dealers required in each District.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York, U.S.A.  
5 State Street 44 Whitehall Street  
Pictorial, Philadelphia, N. J., Allentown, Pa.

Cable Address: International, New York. All Standard Order and



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

December 18th.  
*Eldridge*, American str., 10,000 tons, Capt. Borg, from Shanghai with a general cargo.—Admiral Mine.  
*Teiresias*, British str., 4,831 tons, Capt. Siepenhausen, from Liverpool, which port she left on November 8th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
 December 17th.  
*Amakusa Maru*, Japanese str., 3,366 tons, Capt. Kobayashi, from Keelung, with a general cargo, including coal.—O.S.K.  
*Chak Sang*, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. Courtney, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Chenan*, British str., 1,355 tons, Captain Laver, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Dileura*, British str., 3,460 tons, Capt. Bail, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.  
*Helenus*, British str., 4,810 tons, Capt. Millenbach, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Haikong*, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Evans, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.  
*Hanoi*, French str., 739 tons, Captain Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.  
*Harold Dollar*, British str., 2,883 tons, Capt. Ridley, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.  
*Hin Sang*, British str., 1,885 tons, Capt. Malkin, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Hop Sang*, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Sunning*, British str., 1,378 tons, Capt. W. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Tungahang*, Chinese str., 707 tons, Capt. Udden, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Kyang Hing.

## CLEARANCES.

December 17th.  
*Chenan*, for Canton.  
*Chuen On*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Dreite*, for Canton.  
*Hayang*, for Saigon.  
*Hop Sang*, for Canton.  
*Sosho Maru*, for Takao.  
*Taishun*, for Canton.  
*Tao Samud*, for Bangkok.  
*Teiresias*, for Yokohama.  
*Tatsing*, for Kobe.

## PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Dileura*, on December 17th.—  
 Col. Shuttleworth, Mr. Randall, Miss B. I. Richard, Mr. P. O. Dehn, Mr. W. Moore.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on December 18th, and is due at Kobe to-day.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Shanghai on December 17th, and is due at Manila on December 19th at 5 p.m.

## SHIPPING ITEM.

It may now be assumed that the Asiatic Petroleum Company's steamer *Caster*, which left Singapore for Haiphong on November 18th, is a total loss. It will be recalled that about a week after she started on her voyage from Singapore quite a number of steamers encountered a typhoon off the coast of Annam and several sustained more or less serious damage. It is quite possible that the *Caster* also encountered the storm, and may have been compelled to seek shelter at some isolated spot on the Annam coast, whence communication for help might take days or even weeks. When she left Singapore she had aboard 1,800 tons of kerosene for Haiphong. She was commanded by Capt. W. H. McDowell, the other officers being S. H. McAlister, chief officer; A. Scott, second officer; G. E. Gortmans, third officer; E. A. Lloyd, chief engineer; Jarvie, second engineer, and J. A. Drysdale, third engineer.

KONINKYLKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on December 26th, to

SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DEL.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE

## S.S. "AFRICA"

Beginning February.

Excellent First and Second-class Passengers accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

## "ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

THE PENINSULAR AND  
ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,  
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-  
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.Through Bills of Lading issued for  
Baltic, American, Continental,  
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer  
*"DILWARA"*  
 carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be  
 despatched from this port about December  
 18th, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports.  
 Passenger accommodation in the connecting  
 vessel, if available, secured before departure  
 from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France  
 and London (under arrangement) will be  
 conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to  
 Bombay and there transhipped to the  
 on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and  
 London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until  
 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents  
 and value of all packages are required.  
 For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,  
 Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; Co.,

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 112,  
22 Des Voeux Road Central.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific,  
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.KATORI MARU (omitting Manila) Wednesday, 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) Monday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Sues,  
Port Said and Marseilles.MURIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Dec., at Noon.  
SADO MARU ... Friday, 26th Dec., at Noon.MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Middle of Jan.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan,  
SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 4th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKAMATSU MARU ... Sunday, 28th December.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 28th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KAIFUKU MARU (Kobe only) ... Thursday, 18th December.  
TOKO MARU No. 12 ... Friday, 26th December.  
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec. at 11 a.m.  
TENSIN MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam, H'burg etc.)

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Sunday, 28th Dec.  
PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Beginning of January.  
TOYAMA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Middle of January.For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 202 & 203. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 29th, 1920.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 26th, 1920.

## ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S.	Sails from San Francisco	Due to sail from Hongkong
S.S. "WEST INSKIP"	Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CADDO"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CONOE"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 31st, 1919
S.S. "WEST YALO"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 2nd, 1920
S.S. "WEST YADOR"	Nov. 30th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920
S.S. "WEST NERIS"	Dec. 28th, 1919	Feb. 14th, 1920

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and  
 South American ports.  
 For further information apply to—  
 PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road,  
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."

## INDO-CHINA

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYANG	Fri. 19th Dec. 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHANGANG	Fri. 19th Dec. 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENANG	Fri. 19th Dec. 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HOPEANG	Sun. 21st Dec. 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LOREANG	Sun. 21st Dec. 8 a.m.
RAKARAN	HINEANG	Wed. 24th Dec. Noon.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	FOOHING	Wed. 24th Dec. 3 p.m.
KOBE	KANGANG	Fri. 26th Dec. 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and  
 Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits  
 and Hongkong to Japan, on seasonally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and  
 Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can  
 be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all  
 Northern and Yangtze River ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good  
 passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
 calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOHNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by  
 a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENSHIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between  
 Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 214. General Managers.

## CP OS

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From	Days
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 8	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 17	Apr. 7
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 23	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	May 12	June 2
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 23
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 8	June 21
Empress of Japan	July 7	July 25
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 18

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.  
 EXCESS OF RUSSIA 16,850 Tons Reg. GOLD 5,000 Tons Reg. GOLD  
 EXCESS OF ASIA 16,850 Tons Reg. GOLD 5,000 Tons Reg. GOLD  
 16,850 Tons Reg. 5,000 Tons Reg. 5,000 Tons Reg. 5,000 Tons Reg.

For Fares and other information please apply to  
 HONGKONG OFFICE  
 Telephone 712. Cable Address: GACAPAC

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	January 8th	January 13th
"CHANGSHAN"	February 2nd	February 7th

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Sydney Only

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply  
 of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light  
 throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.  
 Re-need Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.  
 For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (1425)

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

## U.K. STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENAMOY"	23rd Dec.
"GLENNAVY"	31st Dec.

## HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAPP"	24th December	LONDON
"GLENBEE"	13th January	LONDON
"GLENAMOY"	About 16th January	GENOA & ANTWERP
"GLENNAVY"	28th January	GENOA
"GLENSTEAR"	8th February	LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

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Bentley's, A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya

2844, 2823.

## KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Y20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,300 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Roppongi, Koto.

(146)



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal  
S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RUBINMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON — "KALOMO" — 23rd December.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Rains &amp; Co., Canton.

General Agents.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"HANYANG"	On 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 18th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 20th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 23rd Dec. 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Dec. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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Agents.

Telephone 24

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	19th Dec. at 1 P.M.
HAIPHONG	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	22nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
QUINNBERG	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	25th Dec. at Noon.

For Amoy Passengers Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Suez	5th Jan.
"OANPA"	via Suez	23rd Jan.
"ARISTO"	via Suez	19th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

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## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA

## APCAR AND EASTERN &amp;

## AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, RUSSIA, &amp;c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,500	18th Dec. Noon	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	18th Dec. Noon	MASSILLON & London direct.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Jan.	Do.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Siddhar, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	Queensland Ports and Sydney.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	5,500	25th Dec.	Shanghai
"BOMALI"	6,700	30th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	4th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 14ft. x 3ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
Freight only.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GOSWAMI & DONOVAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.,

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

(Operating via 100-tonnage T.S. Shipping Line Steamers)

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ELDRIDGE"	... ..	Dec. 18th.
"IDA"	... ..	Dec. 24th.
"EDMORE"	... ..	Dec. 28th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	... ..	Jan. 5th.
"ICONTUM"	... ..	Jan. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	... ..	Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	... ..	Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWALONA"	... ..	Dec. 29th.
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## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

## FOR NEW YORK

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

## S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about JANUARY 8th, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th.
NIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 23rd (from Yokohama)
PERNSA MARU	9,000	Feb. 2nd.
KORRA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd.

omitting call at Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, MALINO, URUZ, BALBOA, ALBAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1916
ANYO MARU	18,400	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 15th Jan. 1916
...	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 25th Jan.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SEGA, FORC, COLOMBO, DUBOYE, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 21,000	On or about 23rd Dec.
SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST" (Chartered)	On or about 30th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,

Agent, Agents, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and

"BORNEO MARU" ... End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with trans

shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,

MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via

SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Friday, 19th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New

Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Monday, 22nd December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and

taking cargo OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"MEXICO MARU" (Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 22nd December.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Manila) ... Friday, 27th December.

"AKABATA MARU" (Shanghai) ... Saturday, 16th January.

\* calling at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will

arrive at and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Decem. ber.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"MOGHO MARU" ... Thursday, 18th December

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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